

Radiacenes, he said, may be engendered in matter in three different modes. In the first place, it may show itself under the form of Spontaneous Radiation. For illustration, according to the lecturer, may be applied to cases of spontaneous combustion. It cannot be traced, apparently at least, any further, and which, therefore, may be considered as having originated spontaneously. With this matter of the molecular vibrations of which it consists, it is not possible to do things. Indeed, there is just as much reason to suppose that matter came into existence in a state of internal commotion as to suppose that it came into existence in a state of absolute rest. If this statement appear unsatisfactory to account for seemingly spontaneous radiacenes, we may suppose, with Sir H. Davy, that the molecules of matter are subjected to incessant internal revolutions in infinitesimal space, in consequence of a certain impressed tangential motion acting in concert with some intermolecular attraction, in the same way as the molecules of a gas are set in motion by the consequence of their impressed projectile motion acting in concert with the attraction of gravity. This is the first mode in which radiacence may be engendered. In the second, different, mode may be designated generally as Production of Radiation. It comprises the generation of radiacenes by the transformation of finite compounds into infinite compounds, as in the case of friction; its generation in consequence of morphological change, as in some cases of crystallization, of chemical change, as in the process of combustion; its generation by electrical agency, as in the voltaic pile; and its generation by the third mode of engendering radiacenes, which may be termed a Reproduction of Radiations. Under this head may be classed all those instances of radiacence which are produced by the contact of one body upon another, by which is produced, in most cases, a double phenomenon. Of the incident ray, namely, a great part are reflected, be it regular or irregular reflection, and the remainder, which they impinge, by the process termed *Diffusion* which is supposed to be owing to the agency of ether merely. The remainder, on the contrary, penetrate into the substance, and are converted into the state of its molecules, the radiacene state of which consequently undergoes more or less alteration, as does, hence, the nature and amount of rays which they emit. The process of engendering radiacenes may be spoken of as engendered by the process of *Renovation* of incident rays. The renovation of incident rays frequently takes place under circumstances which are such as to give the appearance that renovator of rays are locally separated; but very often also—and upon the whole perhaps most frequently—the renovation takes place upon the conditions of continuous and regular interpenetration. Many of the latter instances are of considerable importance and interest; for brevity's sake, however, Dr. Aikin confined himself, in his subsequent explanation, to the cases of renovation of the source and the re-producer of rays are locally distinct.

been—Herschelle, Newtonic, and Rittieric and it has been stated that fluorescence is caused by a transmutation, in the process of renovation, of Rittieric rays into Newtonic, and of Newtonic rays into other species of another species, or transmutation, but it is evident that the three species of rays above enumerated afford room for twelve different permutations of the same species of the rays of one species into those of another species, and it is evident that the same species, but either of less or of greater rapidity, be each separately counted. Of these twelve species of transmutations, of which two are covered by the two transmutations above, it would be important, the principal question which arose in Dr. Akin's mind was whether it might not be possible to practically realize these two last-mentioned undisturbed transmutations, and thus trap the rays, as it were, to confine his attention. The two transmutations alluded to are—the transmutation of the invisible Herschelleic rays into the visible Newtonic; and of the Newtonic rays into the invisible Rittieric rays, and of greater rapidity. These evidently form the counterpart of the two transmutations which occur in fluorescence; and, to designate them, the term *calcescence* has been suggested. To realise these two transmutations, it is necessary to produce a light of great importance; and Dr. Akin, fortunately, had his thoughts directed to some more or less familiar facts which, while they convinced him that such a thing was possible, suggested the nature, at the same time suggested to him several experiments for their practical and unambiguous realisation. Of these experiments he described the following only, in its simplest form—as it seems the easiest to perform, and the most likely to succeed. It is well known that metals may be rendered self-luminous or incandescent, for more or less time, in various ways. One of these it may be inferred from experiments, would be to expose the metal, intended to be made incandescent, to the solar rays, as concentrated in the focus of a burning mirror. In this case, the incandescence or luminosity produced would be evidently engendered by the joint action of the rays of the spectrum of Dr. Herschelle, Newtonic, and Rittieric, which emanate from the sun, and, by means of the mirror, are made to converge at its focus. It is known, however, that, of all three, the Herschelleic radiation of the sun is, in point of intensity, the most intense. It is, therefore, by means of proper absorbers or diaphragms interposed between the mirror and its focus—the Rittieric and Newtonic rays, for instance, were eliminated, and thus prevented from reaching the metal, intended to be rendered incandescent. On the contrary, allowed to pass in more or less quantity, it would only require a mirror sufficiently large for the Herschelleic rays, which were made to converge at its focus, to be able to excite the metal to the point of incandescence, and thus to excite the desired state of incandescence. In an experiment of this kind, successfully performed, the transmutation of invisible Herschelleic rays into the visible Newtonic rays, and of the Newtonic rays into the invisible Rittieric rays, has been effected just as the transmutation of invisible Rittieric rays into visible Newtonic rays is accomplished in fluorescence. Again, if, instead of the Rittieric and all the Newtonic rays, only the Newtonic rays were allowed to pass, and the shorter periods were eliminated—but the Newtonic rays of longer periods, on the contrary, were transmitted to the focus, it might be done, or together with the Herschelleic—it would be easy to adjust matters so as to produce the desired result. It is, therefore, such as to render it incandescent, and to cause it to emit rays of shorter periods than the shortest among the incident. This would be the converse phenomenon of the transmutation of the shorter rays into others of longer periods, which Dr. Akin plan to try.

The matter, thus stated, will appear almost a similar instance to the problem of Columbus's egg; but it will be acknowledged at the same time that, in its nature, it is a very different problem. The transmutation is of a very different order. Dr. Akin states that, simple though his plan would seem, and important as its object had been acknowledged to be, he had vainly endeavoured for nearly a year to realise it, and that, at length, he was fortunate enough to induce his friend, the Deputy Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford, to join him in the attempts which they together made with the apparatus above described. It is, unfortunately, the burning mirror at their command, being of comparatively small dimensions (eighteen inches diameter), to be rendered at all efficient required some considerable concentration, when, from various outward events, could not be accomplished. At the last meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, Dr. Akin communicated his plan to that body, in a paper which is to appear in the *Proceedings*, and in which he stated that they, consequently, placed at the disposal of himself and his Oxford collaborator a sum of money for the execution of his proposed experiments with better instruments than they had previously employed. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the proposed undertaking has been put to manifold and severe trials, forsake him not, and if the aid promised fail him not, Dr. Akin hopes that, in the course of next summer, he will be able to bring his experiments to a successful termination. *Saturday Review*, January 23.

(From the Economist, January)

There is much in the present aspect even of the regular Governments of the Continent to make Englishmen anxious to see the Russian Government not to insist on the insatiable ambition of the German to win new territory for German Governments before they have made those Governments worthy of a free and equal partnership. The preparations for the war will the fitting moment arrives for her to pacificate the tired combatants—perhaps on her own terms. Russia is hoping, no doubt, that the German quarrel with France will be a mere diversion, and that she will be in Poland, and leave her at liberty to secure her victory in her own way. Italy, as we all know, and the King confesses, on the watch for an opportunity to wrest the Italian question from the hands of the Austrians, some ultimate support of Denmark, cannot feel any sanguine hope of either combating Denmark enemies or getting any useful general co-operation out of Denmark. The Russian Government, on the other hand, negatively, we shall probably plunge into a sea of troubles with the great German Government, receive no effective aid from France, and have to fight on a single front. The Russian auxiliary only in the particular quarter and on the particular question of the present struggle—not in those more general animosities which will be the result. Russia should burst out into *SPER, WAI, NO COME OUT OF IT.*

forces. Finally, if any epidemic of revolutionary feeling is all like that of 1832 or 1848, there is no occasion to be alarmed. It is true that the outbreak of 1848, though it was not immediately stimulated by the national Polish revolution, and the Russian national counter-blast, and so forth, and the Austrian reaction, and the Prussian Poland, and the German reaction, and the Polish, which, under the influence of the cultivated constitutional Opposition, appears to be dying down.

Of this rekindling of the revolutionary fire in Europe is at present quite problematic. Our own impression is, that Garibaldi and Kossuth have both made false starts; that the one cannot succeed in stirring up the Italian people to this time, and decline to turn back; that the other King, except in the last emergency, that the other has probably awakened too soon the almost forgotten fears of a ruler far more powerful than in 1848, but that the Emperor will be obliged to be obliged to satisfy the legislative expectations of at least the German portion of his subjects. Again, in France the revolutionary fever is not likely to gain a head, and the Emperor who knows so well how to yield and to crush, will not be so easily carried off by the Prussian Government, we doubt whether even the reawakening national enthusiasm in Germany would be at all likely to take the form of internal war, and the Emperor will be able to find it possible if a great European war once breaks out, it is worth while to ask ourselves how far either the fear or the fact of revolution will affect English policy, and whether it will stimulate the anti-English feeling of the Continent.

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A CONGRESS of a rather unusual and, to many persons,

of a most interesting character has held its sittings at the Hall of King's College during three days of the past week, winding up after the manner of congresses—social, scientific, international, commercial, or other—with a pleasant banquet. The thousands of Volunteers and crack shots who attend the gatherings at Wimbledon and other fields for competition will not need to be told why riflemen, like so many other sportsmen, are anxious to be present. It is an inference to discuss the various moot points which every prize meeting raises, and on which it was scarcely known in what direction the common opinion tended. But the public may be a little curious to learn what the participants in the discussion had to say with what amount of tact and business-like skill its proceedings would be conducted. On this last point the King's College Conference has proved itself a model for meetings of the kind. The papers were read in a simple and unassuming manner, sections must have suggested rather startling comparisons between the long-winded eloquence of the people's representatives and the short, sharp, and decisive words of war, which the "M.P.'s" propounded. Their suggestions would be difficult to give to any one who was not present a life-like picture of this singular meeting. Imagine a large room, full of keen-eyed, competent-looking men, who were sitting at long tables, and in the center of the board, listening with concentrated attention to some paper, full of the minute details on which the workings of rifle meetings depend, and waiting for the expiration of the quarter of an hour which is the fall time for each speaker. The speaker, standing up, with which the proceedings open. The papers finished, the discussion is proclaimed open, and one after another the assembled riflemen (including among them a large proportion of the best shots from all parts of the world) are called on to give their views on the subject.

the points they aim at, and are down again almost before the reporters can take their names, to make way for the crowd who are eager to get a hearing, each for his own particular crochets. During the three days of the Conference about a hundred suggestions have been made, and the Conference has been beginning to end of the affair there was not a single attempt at an oration. The enormous amount of business which can be transacted in this military fashion, within a moderate number of hours can hardly be imagined by any one accustomed to the flowery eloquence of ordinary meetings; but it seemed to me that the only reason for this was the free expression of the opinion prevailing throughout the whole free world on a multitude of different points has been completely got out in the course of these three days' discussion, which never flagged for a single instant. In this respect the Conference was remarkably successful in effecting the grand object for which it was convened.

which it promises to promote between the Association and their constituents would be quite sufficient to carry the project.

Mr. A. H. Ridgely, however, will be glad to hear that very great progress has been made during the meetings towards the improvement of the regulations which at present govern our shooting competitions. We cannot here dilate upon all the minute details which were discussed with so much spirit and interest, but we must mention the fact that the opinion which existed before still to a certain extent remains, but on the leading questions of Ridgely's the expression of opinion was at last so nearly unanimous as to ensure important practical improvements as soon as the requisite experience can be gained by the members of the Association.

The most interesting topics of discussion were those which related to the mode of scoring and to the conditions on which the English and small-bore men should be admitted to compete. The history

the target-apparatus now in use in England. When the Volunteers were asked their views on the matter, they were very distinctly of the opinion that the very distinction of the marksmen's badge, and to do this it was necessary to shoot strictly according to the regulations of the army. Now the army, for various reasons, some of them insurmountable, other inexplicable, has not been able to do this. It has been obliged to use rectangular sheets of iron, very costly, very heavy and troublesome, and entailing a certain amount of danger from the splash of the bullet. As the Volunteers improved in marksmanship they found that the rule of shooting with such a target supplied, although sufficient for a pass examination to get a marksmen's badge, was by no means exact enough for their honour-competitors; and little by little they began to feel that the present mode of scoring, which had the effect of severing the Match system entirely from the military plan of scoring, while, at the same time, it retained many of the inaccuracies and other defects inseparable from the use of rectangular targets, was not only more time has passed, and now our competing shots find that they have outgrown these modified targets, and just as a year or two ago they found that they had outgrown the original Irish affairs. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction has been expressed at the Conference has resulted in an apparently unanimous conviction that no target is to be endured which will not give in effect the mean deviation of a marksmen's shot, within an error which shall be measurable in terms of inches and fractions of inches, instead of, as at present, by feet and multiples of feet. As became meeting of business men, the assembled riflemen narrowly considered the plan by which it was proposed to give effect to this general desire; and it seemed to be agreed that the end could be perfectly accomplished by an arrangement of postboard targets, marked with concentric rings—differing, in fact, from the Swiss system only in the use of a longer and longer diameter. Other peculiarities of our English practice. Some actual trials at Wimbledon, made on the suggestion of the National Rifle Association, had already gone far to demonstrate the practicability and the advantages of the proposed postboard target, and the longer chapters of the postboard target, and the thorough experiments, especially at the longer ranges may be requisite before the system proposed can be generally introduced, there seems little doubt that in a very short time, and in the near future, at no remote period, of a strictly scientific and perfect system of scoring.

Another controversy, which has at times assumed almost a bitter form, may be said to have been connected with the proposed constitution of the Association, in which the proposed solution was welcomed. Almost from the first competition for the dues of a prominent prize, there has been more or less of a rivalry between the two organizations, and the late Springfield shooting and the admiring of the most perfect Whitworth and other rifles that science can produce. Every meeting of the National Rifle Association has been an opportunity for the display of the apparent discord between these two constituent elements of the shooting community, until at length it became necessary to call names, and to designate each other by epithets, and to give vent to the feelings of the moment that a weighty expression of the opinions of the great mass of riflemen could be obtained, it was necessary to have a referendum, and the result would possibly easily be found, for every section of riflemen. When the rules of the Association were first promulgated, only two classes of rifles were contemplated, the "volunteers" and the "militia" rifles of the Volunteers—and what was intended to be a genuine military arm, though of a smaller bore. For this latter important class of weapons the all-comers were invited to compete, and the result was the securing of a genuine military character in the rifles employed, three restrictions were imposed on the competitors, and the first of these was that the bore of such a rifle could mark with, and shoot there-

ore not weigh more than ten pounds; secondly, hair-trigger weapons were excluded, as unsuited to war; and perhaps also as dangerous on the practice ground; thirdly, the rifle was to be so constructed as to be loaded by the one or two appliances then thought of as likely to be too fragile for actual service. This well-meant project was baffled by the ingenuity of the designers, who, in order to make rifles that were devised or reproduced from obsolete patterns—aperture sights, crotchet sights, and a host of others; and the rifle was encumbered with a ginecrack apparatus, which was not only a nuisance, but was continually wet, but converted it from a soldier's arm to something very like a toy. At the same time a race of riflemen grew up who, with this elaborate instrument, have performed the wonders which only the dreamers of the wilder enthusiasts. Curiously enough, while the restrictive rules had so utterly failed of their purpose, the one sight which had been retained, the aperture sight, had been in the hands of soldiers. At this moment, we believe, there are many of them in the ranks of the Confederate army doing fearful execution, at almost fabulous ranges, with their hair-trigger rifles and their aperture sight telescopes. The change of circumstances at once suggested the proper remedy. With scarcely a dissentient voice, the Rifle Parliament pronounced that in future there ought to be three distinct classes of rifles: the first, to be the standard Enfield rifle; the second, a strictly military weapon of any bore, which the experience now gained renders it no longer impossible to define; and the third, to be a rifle of any bore, which should be a rifle, and be fired without a rest, without any restriction whatever as to sights or ginecracks, and specially free from the limitation as to weight and the prohibition of hair-trigger sights. The object of the government of fancy rifles without in the least promoting the object for which the rules were devised—the encouragement of rifles really fit for military

There were many minor points on which an almost equal harmony prevailed, and among the rest it should be mentioned that one of the most successful winners—we might say the most successful winner—of \$100 prizes was himself the proposer of a resolution, which was received with universal assent, that henceforth no prizes above the value of \$200 for \$300 should be given except on such great merit as would justify the committee in announcing the list of prize-winners to the first two or three, the money saved from the grand prize should be divided into smaller sums as prizes for some twenty or thirty of the competitors in each contest.

The harmony that prevailed throughout the meeting was redoubled when the proceedings were closed at 6 o'clock, and the members of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, who were supported on one side by his colleague, the veteran Captain Ross, and on the other by the gentleman to whose exertions the Conference owed its existence. Nothing could

possibly be better than the tone which prevailed throughout ; and an independent movement which, if met with jealousy, and prosecuted in a spirit of antagonism, might have made a serious breach in the relations of the Association with their constituents. has ended by contributing information of the utmost value for the guidance of the Council, and cementing far more closely than at any former time the bond of union between the great body of riflemen and the thoroughly national Association which has worked so well in their behalf.—*Saturday Review*, January 16.

the grains of wheat on which they had lodged, mounted to the surface of the hazy atmosphere, and, as the sun came out, they fell to the vase; then they gradually fell, innumerate, and formed a black circle round the base of the apparatus. After seven or eight days they were entirely dissolved, from their immobility, to be deposited on the vase just withdrawn, and on their return submitted to a mild heat, the majority seemed to revive and regain motion. At the end of fifteen days, however, all symptoms of life had disappeared. They were placed on white paper and rubbed, they crumbled to powder, without leaving the least trace in the paper." Subsequently Dr. Louvel caused three more apparatus, each capable of containing thirty grains of wheat, to be withdrawn, after having been on the 18th of November," says M. Victor Brie, "the apparatus were filled with wheat; it was from the La Vallée warehouse, and was well 'wounded' by the wind, and was deposited in the apparatus that it was used in September, and the operation was stopped when Bourden's manometer marked 75 degrees, a more than sufficient vacuum having been then obtained. For fifteen days the apparatus were left in the same position, and on the 13th of December the needle of the manometer sunk to 65 degrees, but it did not move any more until the evening of the last of December. Then rather a curious phenomenon occurred. During the night, without there was a strong wind, accompanied by a violent rain, the needles of the manometers fell nearly five degrees; they still, however, stood at 60 degrees. They were in this position when the apparatus were opened on the 1st of January, and the wheat was found to be as lively and agile fifteen days previously, had not their cells, and were no longer found in the grains of wheat; they were all, without exception, dead. Warned by being breathed upon for several

the white powder was easily crumbled into powder, without leaving any trace on the paper. The experiment was of a public nature, having been made in the presence of fifty persons; and there appeared to be a general unanimity amongst the observers as to the value of the process. It is not, however, a process which is perfect. It is affirmed that the operation of producing a vacuum would only become difficult or costly when being carried to a point beyond that indicated as sufficient; and the fabrication of the necessary apparatus would be a very expensive one. The introduction of a little time would result in a loss of humidity, disengaged from the grain, and would increase, without increasing the expense to an appreciable extent. As to the question of expense generally, it is affirmed—but here we must accept with some reserve—that the cost of the process would be small. It would, however, would not be more costly than the majority of the systems adopted for preserving grain, while it would certainly be attended with far greater efficiency. In a British farmer—some future Mechi or Rudebeck—there is a desire to deal with his grain in a safe and sound manner, to deal with it without waste and destruction amongst the perishing dealers of his country.—*North Lane Express*, December 28th, 1884.

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For this purpose it has been proposed to construct a railway on a portion of the existing public road between the town of Santa Fe and the city of Albuquerque. The distance is about forty-eight miles, and the width sufficient to accommodate both the local and railway traffic. To protect it from railroads, the route would be covered by a tunnel. It would be successful would be conceded. Mr. Fell, the inventor and patentee of the engine now under trial, has arranged the district in conjunction with a company of capitalists as a corporation, and it is one of its objects that the surface road be projected on the same position that the surface road is projected on the same position. The road commences with a gradual rise or ascent, the village of Luna-Bourg, and then makes a descent to the level of the sea. The height of the ascent, 7000 feet above the level of the sea. A rapid descent is then made to Santa Fe. The engine tried on the track is constructed with a view of ascending continuous inclines, and descending steeply, without any other principle adopted is that of obtaining increased adhesion without increase of weight. This is effected by means of a central rail, and an engine, which is provided with two sets of wheels, each set having four flanges, so that they may rest on either side of the central rail, produce the adhesion necessary for ascending and descending steep inclines with safety. The road on which the experiment took place had a gradient of 1 in 12, and was crossed by two sharp curves.

The maximum speed was only 126 yards, but it is proposed to extend this to 160 yards, with the view of more fully testing the powers of the engine. The arrangement consists of a horizontal, oblique, and vertical curve, all in addition the horizontal wheel, which are four axles, worked by two separate inside cylinders. On a level road the outside or ordinary wheels

work, but on an incline the auxiliary power of the engine was required to assist the main engine. With such, the engine dragged about 4 feet. The loaded cars, weighing about 25 tons, or about the average weight of 100 passengers. The speed attained was from 7½ to 12 miles an hour. So secure was the grip of the horizontal wheels, with the addition of the brakes attached to the several carriages, that the trains were stopped midway on the incline. The traction power of the engine, weighing 16 tons, was said, in consequence of its additional adhesion power, to be equal to any ordinary engine of 32 tons. The gauge was 4 ft. 6 in., and the engine was 28 ft. 7 in. being about one foot less than the ordinary engine. Several practical engineers have inspected the engine, and the trials are to be continued for some days.

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or I will deny our Collingworths a Treat
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 John Marshall, Master, William Swift, Notary.
 March the 1st, 1770.
 in a column by the side of the fines some seals are
 written down in very minute figures, which we omit

were willing to work for it, something to make
to instruct them during their leisure hours. 2. Such
the objects of collection were to be sold at prices
above their actual cost, the objects of the exhi-
bition were employment, not profit. 3. The exhi-
bition generally that the soldier was not a useless mem-
ber of society. The soldier having been warmly tak-
en and a committee formed, materials were purchas-
ed, and a few tools bought; but many of the articles
submitted have been made without any further assis-
tance, so that which the soldier happens to have in
possession. 4. The exhibition-room was
randomly decorated with arms, regiments,
of wild beasts, flags, &c. The
society exhibited were of the most varied descrip-
tion, and of the most varied quality and value
of their makers. They comprised cutlery, arms,
instruments, guns, fishing-tackle, and
shoes, furniture, paintings, embroidery, &c. The
Lieutenant, with Sir George Brown and the
Colonel, spent some time in the exhibition, but
a constant at a *dejeuner* by the officers, at which
spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the merit
display, and the beneficial influence such under-
taking might have on the soldier. One
effect already produced has been the increase
in the regiment—many men of high and
character having been made steady and attentive sol-
diers during their leisure hours in useful work.—Com-
municated by the Times.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur des*
that there were discovered a few days since
banks of the Rhone, near Lyons, forty-five Gal-
man tombs, the skeletons in which were compli-
cated and directed towards the west, and accom-
panied by a small earthen urn. One of the
is formed in Roman tiles, of a very large size.
Scepters, arms, or coins of any kind have been

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Making allowance for the animus with which political questions are debated in the colonies, the above survey is a fairly decided opinion on the merits of these options. It is really only a notice—and the writer, an engineer in Queensland seems desirous of having it read. Within twelve months of this time settlements will have settled the matter, and the suit is reasonable enough—it is fair and manly.

The present Queensland railway question originates with Mr. Robert Tooth, an seeing a small home railway at Nelson, of three-foot gauge, capable of doing a great deal of work, quite sufficient, indeed, for a farming country like Queensland, for many years past. It was thought, from his recollection, that the

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on a novel kind of railway, described in the following extract:—

Alpine Railway Travelling.—An interesting series of trials was commenced on the Emmenthal and High Peak Railway, near Aarau, Switzerland, with a view to the application of the following means of increasing the motive power by means of locomotive power, and of proving the success which has attended a project, the invention of which is due to the late Mr. J. J. Fiedler. The invention of Mr. J. J. Fiedler, which the inventor is to work upon engines and carries over the steep incline of the railway from Passau to Mount Cenis, and thus to connect the Piedmont and the Italian railways, is the application of the following means, established by the summit of the great tunnel through the Alps, commenced some years ago by the French and Italian Governments, in this purpose it has been proposed to construct a railway, connecting the existing public road from Geneva to the Great St. Bernard, and Jackson, in Piedmont, connected by a branch line, and the Great St. Bernard, the distance between Geneva, Bramley, Jackson, and Piedmont, is about 100 miles, and the proposed railway is to be constructed on a novel kind of railway, described in the following extract:—

the railway tracks. The project is from Calcutta to Dwarka, the road, where hawks, would be taken care of by the police and the road would be a wide one. The project is from Calcutta to Dwarka, the road, where hawks, would be taken care of by the police and the road would be a wide one. The project is from Calcutta to Dwarka, the road, where hawks, would be taken care of by the police and the road would be a wide one.

| there is neither one heart nor one mind. If collect

ASHFIELD.—To Let, a HOUSE opposite the Station, containing eight rooms, store-room, and kitchen, with garden back and front, stable and outhouses. Apply to W. H. HUDSON, Botany Road, or on application.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, at Mrs. WOODWARD'S, 372 Fourth-street, Surry Hill. Terms at week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 20, Wyndham-square.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE (private), for a married couple, or lady or gentleman, 28 William-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE required for a Lady Office. Private family; no children. PERMANENT, BEHALD.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, Mr. EDWARDS, 21 and 296, Castle-street, near Park-C. Good table.

BALMAIN.—A HOUSE to LET, in Stephenson-street. Apply to JAMES BURT, Ann-street.

EDWARDS.—FRANKLIN.—One of residences, at present occupied by Miss Edith, will be vacant on the 28th of April. For particulars, apply to JAMES FREEMAN, Underhill, Dettle Bay, or at 292, George-street.

FAMILIES from England or the country can be ACCOMMODATED at St. Kilda House, Woolwich-street.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and Residence, 9, Stanley-st., Hyde Park.

HOTEL to LET, best-class, and one of the best furnished in the houses with the Northern line. For particulars, apply A. THOMPSON and CO., wine merchants, St. Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH.—For LET, a well furnished COTTAGE, has a piano, and is supplied with every comfort. Apply to the Proprietor at the end of the year. Apply at the Post Office, Manly.

MANLY BEACH, CLARENCE HOTEL.—

and the Misses HORNBER beg to acquaint their friends and acquaintances that they have for sale the following valuable and superior AFFINITYS, viz:—
NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, a large family HOUSE, eight large rooms, kitchens, servants' room, HALL, and large garden grounds, plenty good water, Lavender Bay, Lavender Bay. JOHN CARR.

OFFICERS TO LET.—First-class Offices to Let, neat, moderate. J. GILLAM, cutter, George-street.

PARTIAL BOARD AND RESIDENCE for a gentleman, in a small private family. 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE for several Gentlemen, where all domestic concerns are well attended to; the rooms are large, lofty, well ventilated, clean, and neat every week. Apply at the private Residences, to the rear of the church, Brompton and Surrey Edges.

STORE TO LET, doing a good business with small stock. For particulars apply W. MENDRETT, 214, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR, with large Cellar, 147, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

TO LET, No. 191, William-street, Apply 234 Clarence-street South, near Middle-street Hall.

TO LET, an airy BEDROOM, suitable for a lady, situated at the house, 88, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a SHOP in George-street, opposite the Falmouth Company's Office.

TO LET, a SHOP in King-street, next Hampton Hotel. Apply S. Bligh-street.

TO LET, a neat COFFAGE, Duke-street, Regent-street. F. COHEN, 112, Dowling-street.

TO LET, a COFFAGE, two rooms, kitchen, and land, situated at the house, 10, Macdonald's Bay.

TO LET, the CHALKERS, in Jamaica-road, lately occupied as a grocery store. MRS. HUNT.

TO LET, at ADELI, CLIFTON COFFAGE, containing nine rooms, pantry, garden, &c. J. HANCOCK.

TO LET, a two-small STABLE & COACH-ROUSE. Apply to Mr. E. ROBINSON, 22, George-street.

TO LET, a large ROOM, first floor, suitable for an office, &c. 24, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP and Premises, No. 32, Brickfield-hill. B. BINNIE, 22, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 114, Dowling-street—seven rooms and kitchen.

TO LET.—To Jewellers and others—SHOP to Let, No. 400, in the best part of George-street. Apply 400, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stable

TO LET, back-look and front. Apply J. DYER, cabinet maker, Rushcutter's Bay.

TO LET, 55, Elizabeth-st., & 6 rooms HOUSE, kitchen, and several closets must have separate offices. Apply, within or at 97, next door.

TO LET, A SHOP AND PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated near the Haymarket, opposite the Haymarket. Apply to Mr. J. HARRIS, Edge, Pitt-street, Victoria.

TO LET, 130, Pitt-street, 16 ft frontage, 150 sq feet additions will be made if required, for a permanent tenant.

TO LET, A HOUSE in Bourke-street North, near William-street. MIDDLEMORE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply T. MOOREHEAD, Nardoo Cottage, William-street.

TO LET, THE PREMISES, late U. Hunt's Furniture Warehouse, Jamison-street. Rent, £200 a year valued by the Corporation at £350, and rated accordingly for the purpose of selling at public auction.

TO LET, MINTON VILLA, Woolloomooloo, being the corner of Bourke and Bay streets, consisting of 8 rooms, kitchen, store-room, and pantry, and large garden. On the premises, or to the Rev. JOHN ALGIBSON, Palmerston-street.

TO LET, A commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 32, William-street, Woolloomooloo, with stable, bath room, gas and water laid on, and every convenience. Apply to MR. BRADLEY and NEWTON, auctioneers, 235, George-street.

TO LET, Farnished, a first-class Town RESIDENCE with dining-room, drawing-room, four bedrooms, servants' room, kitchen, bathroom, storeroom, coach box and stable, &c. &c. Apply to Mr. W. LYNCH, 58, Hunter-street, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET, with possession on the 1st Jan., TWO STORES in Hunter-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Kedde and Co., together with the adjoining carriage house, which could be used as a private office, with coach-houses, stables, and other outbuildings. Apply at the office of CLARK THYING, 60, Margaret-street.

TO LET, A snug COTTAGE, at Newington, consisting of 4 rooms, and a small garden, &c. &c. real situation. The furniture is disposed of in one lot, and satisfaction if not sold by Saturday night will be put up to public competition in future. JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLEY, Auctioneer, corner of Market and St. Andrew's streets.

TO LET a first-rate, ready-money **GROCKERY ESTABLISHMENT**, to which is attached the best and corn trade, well known for the last sixteen years, situated in William street, Westboudon. The present proprietor has been very successful, and stands ready to dispose of his business in consequence of his retiring from trade. The stock and fixtures may be taken at a valuation. Apply for particulars to the proprietor, **MR. W. DIEBENAN** at No 1 and 3, Lion's chambers, George-street.

TO BE LET, at **GLASS HIGHT**, a commodious **HOUSE**, with a large garden, and a new stable, store, and papered throughout, containing 6 rooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen with Russell's stove, and servants' passage, and a new bath, and a new back-house with a cold, hot, and open bath, with abundance of water. Apply to **GROFFREY KAGAR**, at Elmville, adjoining No 1 and 3, Lion's chambers, George-street.

TO BE LET, at most advantageous terms, a first-class **WINE MERCHANTS**, situated in the best quarter of Sydney, suitable for a retail or Wholesale House or private Hotel. The furniture requisite for the same is in capital condition, and complete, also fitted up; stabling, &c. The above circumstances are rare, and the opportunity is a most advantageous one, being situated in the gold fields for the purpose of settling in towns will find it a remunerative investment, and at an outlay of about £100 only it will yield a handsome income. Apply to **JOHN W. GOSWELL**, PRADLY, auctioneer, &c, corner of King and Castle streets.

TORRYBURN.—**TO LET**, the Estate of Torryburn, containing 100 acres under cultivation, 50 acres grass, 50 acres woodland, 250 acres of fine Park, and 100 Acres of Forest. There is a Cottage on the farm, and a mill, with run for 200 head of cattle. The improvements are perfect. The estate is about eight miles from the Fairport, and is a most desirable residence. The estate is in the care of the best cultivation and dairy farms on the Humber. Rent, £1200 per annum. The tenant may sublet the estate at a valuation. Apply to **JOHN W. GOSWELL**, PRADLY, auctioneer, &c, corner of King and Castle streets.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SUBSCRIPTION—24 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, 24 10s. per annum.

CAREY TOWN OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines, under _____ One shilling.
Three lines, under _____ Two shillings.
Four lines, under _____ Three shillings.
Five lines, under _____ Four shillings.
Six lines, under _____ Five shillings.
Seven lines, under _____ Six shillings.
Eight lines, under _____ Seven shillings.
Nine lines, under _____ Eight shillings.
Ten lines, under _____ Nine shillings.
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Two hundred lines, under _____ One hundred and ninety-nine shillings.
Two hundred and one lines, under _____ Two

Six lines, ditto Three shillings.
 Eight lines, ditto Four shillings.
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